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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 44/221 of 22 December 1989, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference" (SADCC), the General Assembly commended the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that had extended concrete assistance to the Conference and expressed appreciation to those which had established contacts and relationship with it. The Assembly called upon the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that had not yet established contact and relationship with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so.

2. The General Assembly commended the Conference for the considerable achievements it had made since its founding in implementing projects covering all the major sectors of cooperation, in spite of difficulties due to destabilization policies of the South Africa regime and its act of aggression against the States members of the Conference. The Assembly renewed its appeal to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference to enable it to implement fully its expanding programmes. The Assembly also appealed to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to cooperate fully in the development programmes of the Conference.

3. The General Assembly welcomed the impending independence of Namibia, which would bring additional responsibilities for expanded economic cooperation in southern Africa. It also welcomed the ongoing peace initiatives by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique to end violence in those two Member States, and urged the international community to assist in the reconstruction of their economies. The Assembly invited also the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference Annual Consultative Conference, scheduled from 31 January to 2 February 1990 at Lusaka.

4. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue to intensify contact aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution.

5. Progress in the cooperation between the United Nations system and SADCC is documented in previous reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/38/493, A/39/408, A/40/579, and Corr.1, A/42/452 and A/44/374).

II. PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE

A. Background

6. One of the major concerns which led the nine Heads of State and Government of majority-ruled States in southern Africa to establish the Southern African Development Coordination Conference in 1980 was to reduce economic dependence not only on the Republic of South Africa, but also on any single external State or group of States; forge links to create genuine and equitable regional integration and promote the implementation of national, inter-State and regional policies. In April 1990, Namibia became the tenth SADCC member State. SADCC is taking appropriate measures to prepare for membership of a post-apartheid South Africa.

7. SADCC has developed a Programme of Action of 565 projects, spread over 9 sectors, including the information and culture sector that was approved by the Council of Ministers at Gaborone, in August 1990, and the marine fisheries and resources sector, approved by the Council of Ministers at Arusha, in August 1991. The total cost of the Programme as at 30 June 1991 is approximately $US 8.5 billion.

8. Until 1987, the Programme of Action of SADCC focused on rehabilitation and upgrading of the transport and communication infrastructure. Since 1987, the emphasis of SADCC has been on promotion of investment in production in order to increase the region's capacity to produce goods and services, especially in agriculture, industry and mining. To that end, the 1987 Annual Conference focused on general issues affecting investment in production, while the 1988 Conference endeavoured to link the original emphasis of SADCC on the development and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure to the need to promote increased investment, production and trade. The 1989 Annual Conference focused on the productive sectors as the engine of growth and development, while the theme for the 1990 Conference was "Enterprise, Skills and Productivity" to underpin the critical role of skills to enterprise and productivity. Further, the theme also sought to demonstrate the linkage between enterprise, skills and productivity.

9. The theme of the 1991 Annual Consultative Conference, which was held at Windhoek in January 1991, was "Human Resources Development: Primary Factor in Development". The theme re-emphasizes the strategic role of human resources to development, articulated in the theme of the 1990 Annual Consultative Conference.

B. Activities of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and cooperation with the United Nations system

10. SADCC continues to enjoy the support of various United Nations agencies in the implementation of the Programme of Action. Below is a table showing current cooperation between SADCC and the United Nations system.

Sectors	Projects	Cost (millions of United States dollars)	Funding status
	Current cooperation between SADCC and the United Nations system: United Nations Development Programme		
1. Agriculture research	Maize and Wheat Improvement	0.23	Secured
	Livestock Improvement in SADCC	0.10	Secured
2. Food Security	Regional Resources Information System	0.37	Secured
	Establishment of a Preparation and Monitoring of Projects in the Field of Agriculture, Angola	1.47	Under negotiation
3. Livestock production and animal disease control	Regional East Coast Fever (ECF) and Heartwater Vaccine Production and Immunization	4.50	Under negotiation
	Veterinary Assistance to South Western Angola	0.40	Secured
	Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Training Centre, Zambia	0.85	Secured
4. Soil and water conservation and land utilization	Regional Hydrological Assessment	1.00	Secured
5. Tourism	Classification of Hotels and Tourism Plant	0.10	Secured
	Harmonization and Standardization of Tourism Statistics (UNDP/WTO)	0.30	Secured

	Sectors	Projects	Cost (millions of United States dollars)	Funding status
6.	Transport and communications	Multimodel Projects in the Beira Port Transport System Development Plan		
		(PR-M-08) Technical Assistance to CFM (C) Central Services	0.40	Secured
		Transit Transport Project	3.50	Secured
		Study of the Navigability of the Zambezi and Shire Rivers	0.30	Under negotiation
		Regional Drought Monitoring Centre, Harare	0.50	Secured

Current cooperation between SADCC and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1.	Energy	Development of Improved Charcoal Production Techniques	0.04	Secured
2.	Fisheries	Integration of Fish-Cum-Duck Farming Development, Lesotho	0.31	Secured
3.	Forestry	Forest Industries Training Centre (Italy/FAO)	27.39	Secured
4.	Wildlife	Development of Ostrich Production Systems (EEC/FAO)	1.26	Under negotiation
5.	Livestock production animal disease control	Veterinary Assistance to South-Western Angola	0.45	Secured

Sectors	Projects	Cost (millions of United States dollars)	Funding status
	Current cooperation between SADCC and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization		
Human resources development	Hotel and Tourism Management (UNIDO and WTO)	0.30	Secured
	Current cooperation between SADCC and the International Fund for Agricultural Development		
Food security	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes, Swaziland	6.40	Secured
	Current cooperation between SADCC and the International Civil Aviation Organization		
Transport and communications	Civil Aviation Manpower and Training Requirements Survey	0.30	Secured
	Current cooperation between SADCC and the World Bank		
1. Energy	Household Woodfuel Consumption Surveys	0.45	Secured
	Development of Fuel Switch Opportunities	0.14	Secured
2. Mining	Analysis of the investment climate in the SADCC Mining Sector	0.29	Secured
	Hydro-Geological Investigation	1.00	Secured
3. Transport and communications	Multimodel Projects in the Beire Port Transport System Development Plan:		
	* (R-M-6) Training Facilities	4.80	Secured (World Bank and IDA)

Sectors	Projects	Cost (millions of United States dollars)	Funding status
	* (PR-M-10) Housing for Technical Assistance Personnel	0.1	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	* (PR-M-11) Studies	0.1	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	(a) Private Sector Involvement		
	(b) Incentive Scheme		
	Rehabilitation of Harare-Chirund Road, Zimbabwe	1.2	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	Railway projects in Beira Port Transport System Development Plan:		
	* (R-TA-01) Railway Training	5.0	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	(R-TA-1) B) Technical Assistance to Technical Department		
	(P-TA-03) Technical Assistance to Port Training	2.6	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	Rehabilitation/Strengthening of the Tanzan Highway, United Republic of Tanzania	13.2	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	Development of the Port of Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania		
	* (0.3.1) Construction of Container Terminal Ubungo ICD and Kurasini Warehouse, Phase I	25.5	Secured (World Bank and IDA)

Sectors	Projects	Cost (millions of United States dollars)	Funding status
	* (0.3.2) Expansion of Container Terminal Ubungo ICD and Kurasini Warehouse, Phase II	18.9	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	* (06.3) Purchase of General Cargo Handling Equipment, Phase I, Port of Dar es Salaam	2.6	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	* (08.31) Purchase of General Cargo Handling Equipment, Phase II, Port of Dar es Salaam	5.0	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	* (10) Technical Assistance to THA and Improvement of Bandari College, Dar es Salaam	0.8	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	* (15) Improvement of Central Workshop, Port of Dar es Salaam	2.4	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	* (16) Port Development Study, Port of Dar es Salaam	1.0	Secured (World Bank and IDA)
	* (18) Management Technical Assistance, THA Headquarters and Port of Dar es Salaam	8.4	Secured

(* Sub-projects)

Other activities

* The World Bank has expressed interest in five projects in the Lobito system. One is the Manpower Development Plan for the Railway ($US 0.5m) and one for Coastal Protection Works ($US 1.3m).

* The World Bank has also expressed interest in the Development of the Namibe Port Transport System. A survey is expected to be carried out by the World Bank, financed by EEC.

* The World Bank is expected to finalize programmes for the Zambia Railways based on the 10-year development plan.

III. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE

A. Action taken by Member States

Austria

11. Austria cooperates closely with SADCC member States in questions concerning transportation, especially with Zimbabwe, the United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique. The Austrian Official Development Assistance (ODA) given to States coming from the SADCC region amounted in 1989 to $US 8,256,896. Many of the projects of technical cooperation with certain States of the region are really projects in support of SADCC. The exact figures for 1989 are as follows:

	(United States dollars)
Angola	677 737
Botswana	27 069
Lesotho	6 421
Malawi	550 096
Mozambique	5 199 302
Namibia	20 558
Swaziland	5 192
Tanzania	951 424
Zambia	353 460
Zimbabwe	474 637

Australia

12. Australia's assistance to SADCC has been as follows:

1. SADCC Regional Food Security Programme: Technical Assistance Programme for Coordination and Cooperation

13. In 1980 SADCC member countries identified nine developmental sectors for priority regional cooperation. Zimbabwe was allocated responsibility for the food security sector and a small Food Security Technical and Administrative Unit (FSTAU) was established at Harare (as part of the Zimbabwe Government's Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement (MLARR)) to coordinate the various projects to be conducted under a regional food security programme.

14. During the period from 1981-1982 - 1989-1990, Australia expended approximately $864,000 in support of FSTAU to meet:

(a) Ninety per cent of the Unit's operating costs;

(b) All the costs of the provision for 3.5 years (to March 1990) of an Australian agricultural economist on the Unit's staff.

15. In April 1990, approval was obtained for the expenditure of a further $2 million in support of FSTAU over the five-year period from 1990-1991 to 1994-1995, consisting of:

(a) Provision of long-term technical assistance - a planning economist - for three years from January 1991 ($450,000);

(b) Provision of short-term technical assistance and support for travel, administration, staff training, equipment, workshops, and so on ($1.55 million).

2. SADCC Regional Food Security Programme: Regional Food Marketing Infrastructure Study

16. A joint SADCC/Australia team conducted a regional study from September to November 1987 to re-examine member country food marketing infrastructure needs. Australian support consisted of a cash grant of $85,000 and the services of two economists on the team at a cost of $100,000.

17. Because Angola could not be included in the study at the time (due to logistic and timing constraints), FSTAU requested in 1989 that Australia fund its inclusion at an estimated cost of $34,000 for the joint team. This work was completed in April 1990. Namibia was included in April/May 1991 at a cost of $33,000.

3. SADCC Regional Food Security Programme: Irrigation Study

18. The objective of the study is to examine irrigation potential in the SADCC region and to propose a programme of irrigation investment activities in member countries for implementation by SADCC and its cooperating partners. The study will consist of two phases:

(i) Phase One: The Inception Phase (completed);

(ii) Phase Two: Field Studies and Programme Formulation (1991-1992).

Total study cost is expected to be in the order of $650,000.

4. SADCC Regional Food Security Programme: Bunker Grain Storage

19. At SADCC request, Australia provided $25,000 in 1988 to fund a study to assess the availability and cost of suitable material for the construction of a test demonstration bunker grain storage facility in Zimbabwe. The study also reported on the potential for such storage systems in the SADCC region, initially in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

20. A request was received from FSTAU in late December 1989 for funding assistance of $US 872,000 ($A 1.104 million) to enable construction of 20,000-ton capacity demonstration facility in Zimbabwe, including plant and equipment, civil works, technical assistance and supervision. The Zimbabwe Grain Marketing Board (GMB) already has a site selected.

21. Field investigation mounted in response to this request indicated that considerable research investigation into the purpose of bunker storage facilities would first be required. Further assistance in this area may be provided in 1991-1992.

5. SADCC Regional Transport and Communications Programme: Bulawayo Railway Workshops Project

22. SADCC sought Australian assistance to upgrade facilities at the central electrical workshops of the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) at Bulawayo for the benefit of the region in addition to Zimbabwe.

23. Equipment comprising a heavy-duty banding and winding machine, vacuum impregnation plant and a motorized hydraulic press were identified at a cost of $467,000 for purchase and delivery in 1990.

24. An additional item in the form of an air compressor was identified in September 1990 and subsequently procured at a cost of $25,600. Total expenditure (including freight) is expected to be $528,000.

6. SADCC Regional Transport and Communications Programme: Tazara Landslides Study Project

25. In 1981 an Australian consultant was provided to carry out a study to determine a permanent solution to the landslides problem in the mountainous Mlimba to Uchindile area (the southern United Republic of Tanzania) of the United Republic of Tanzania/Zambia rail link operated by the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA).

26. At the 1986 SADCC Conference, Australia was asked to re-engage the consultant, Coffey and Partners, to undertake a study of the present position (Phase II Stage I) and to complete design and documentation work (Phase II Stage II) as the basis for African Development Bank (AfDB) consideration of funding for the required remedial works on the railways.

27. Work on this second phase of Australia's involvement with TAZARA, estimated to cost $878,000, was commenced by Coffey and Partners in early 1989.

TAZARA: In-Australia Training

28. Towards the end of 1988 approval was given for a multi-year programme of in-Australia training assistance to upgrade the mechanical/civil engineering qualifications of TAZARA personnel.

29. This assistance comprises two graduate awards, two post-graduate awards and six awards for short courses in railway management. Expenditure (which commenced in early 1989) will total approximately $705,000, including approximately $430,000 for long-course training and approximately $275,000 for the short-course component.

SATCC/Australia Consultants Trust Fund

30. The Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), located at Maputo, is the arm of SADCC responsible for the development of the region's transport and communications infrastructure.

31. In June 1990, Australia established a Consultants Trust Fund with SATCC primarily to provide funding for the engagement by SATCC of Australian consultants to undertake studies identified in the Commission's annual work programme. The Fund Guidelines make provision for the engagement of local or counterpart consultants, up to 40 per cent of the estimated value of a given study.

32. The Guidelines specify that, subject to annual parliamentary approval of appropriations and periodic reviews of Fund performance, Australian support will be up to $1 million each year.

Denmark

33. Denmark has long established bilateral ties with the countries in the SADCC region, which for many years have been important partners in Denmark's development cooperation. Equally strong ties have been established with SADCC during its 10 years of existence.

34. Approximately one third of the total Danish bilateral development assistance is utilized in financing cooperation programmes in southern Africa.

35. The region is given a high priority in the Danish Development Programme for two main reasons, one reason being that most of the SADCC member States are among the poorest and most exposed countries in the world and are thus a natural priority area for Danish support.

36. The other important reason for giving high priority to the southern African countries is the obligations of solidarity to support the region as a correlate to the Danish policy with regard to South Africa.

37. The objectives of this policy continue to be the complete dismantlement of apartheid through negotiations and without the use of violence, and the subsequent institution of a democratic and non-racial South Africa.

38. Denmark has, since the inception of SADCC, pledged an amount of DKr 1,300 million (up to year 1992). In accordance with the Danish planning, the support to regional projects is estimated to be in the amount of DKr 850 million for the five-year planning period 1991-1995.

39. Danish development assistance is solely provided on a grant basis.

40. In accordance with SADCC priorities a substantial part of the Danish assistance to the regional cooperation is concentrated within the transport sector. Special emphasis has been given to the implementation of the important plans for a rehabilitation and extension of the transport corridors via Dar es Salaam in the United Republic of Tanzania and Beira in Mozambique. These two transport systems are a first priority for Danish support, but whereas the support up to now has been concentrated in the corridors themselves, it is foreseen that future support will include complementary transport systems in the hinterland to facilitate the utilization of the corridors. In the coming years, an increasing emphasis will be given to projects concentrating on training and maintenance necessary for an improved utilization of the corridors.

41. One of the priorities of SADCC for the 1990s is economic and political reforms that will create the environment necessary to spur efficient investment and production, to allow individual citizens the freedom to use their intellect and creativity to improve their own lives and, consequently, their societies and countries. (SADCC theme document, "The Second Decade - Enterprise, Skills and Productivity", Lusaka 1990.)

42. Based upon this strategy, the ongoing restructuring process and the overall priorities of SADCC, Denmark will consider the possibility of an active and expanded support to the productive sectors of SADCC. The endeavour should also be seen in the light of the increasing importance that is attached to the private sector development of the member States of SADCC.

43. Denmark has also supported the agricultural cooperation of SADCC - mainly with respect to food security. Projects within the agricultural sector and other sectors concerning natural resources and environment will also in the future be considered favourably by Denmark, especially within such areas where regional cooperation will be particularly advantageous, namely, research, veterinary control, and projects aimed at a sustainable utilization of natural resources.

44. In addition to the traditional development cooperation with SADCC, the Nordic countries and SADCC have since 1986 cooperated under a "Joint Declaration on Expanded Economic and Cultural Cooperation" - the so-called Nordic/SADCC Initiative.

45. The thrust of the initiative is the expansion of the range of relationships beyond official development cooperation in order to strengthen private sector involvement in economic cooperation and trade, as well as increased cultural cooperation.

46. One major achievement was the signing in January 1990 of an agreement establishing the NORSAD Fund. The fund will provide foreign exchange to support current operations of Nordic/SADCC joint ventures and other joint projects with an export potential. Its overall capital will be

DKr 200 million. The Fund and its Agency, located at Lusaka, is expected to become fully operational in the first months of 1991.

Germany

47. Germany is attaching growing importance to its cooperation with SADCC and its member States, particularly with a view to a future system of regional cooperation in southern Africa that includes a democratic, non-racist South Africa. In 1990 Germany provided bilateral assistance to front-line and neighbouring States in the amount of DM 453.5 million. The break-down is as follows:

Front-line States	(Millions of deutsche marks)
Mozambique	38.0
United Republic of Tanzania	160.0
Zambia	69.0
Zimbabwe	43.5
Neighbouring States	
Namibia	100.0
Botswana	33.0
Regional cooperation	
SADCC	10.0

(No recent figures are available for Swaziland and Lesotho because bilateral cooperation with these two countries is based on a two-year cycle.)

Indonesia

48. The Government of Indonesia has already been providing substantial financial support for the objectives of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund, namely:

(a) To strengthen the economic and financial capabilities of the front-line States in their opposition to the apartheid regime of Pretoria and in support of the liberation movement in South Africa in their unrelenting struggle against racist oppression and colonial domination;

(b) To assist the front-line States both in enforcing the sanctions against South Africa and in coping with any retaliatory economic action by the racist regime.

49. The financial support, in the amount of $US 2,250,000, has been disbursed in sums of $US 1,050,000 during the period from 1988 to March 1991, as follows:

(United States dollars)

South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)	250 000
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)	350 000
African National Congress of South Africa (ANC)	450 000

50. It should also be mentioned that during the visit of Mr. Nelson Mandela to Jakarta in the month of October 1990, the President of the Republic of Indonesia personally presented him with a check in the amount of $US 10 million.

New Zealand

51. New Zealand's contribution to SADCC in the 1990-1991 financial year, in response to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 44/221, is $US 100,000.

Norway

52. Development assistance from the Government of Norway to SADCC has amounted to NKr 200 million in terms of financial transfers in 1990. Up to 1989, the total amount of financial transfers came to NKr 810 million. In addition, an amount of approximately NKr 20 million has been transferred through the Nordic SADCC initiative.

53. On sectoral level, transport and communication are the major areas of cooperation, closely followed by energy. Other priority areas are private sector development and natural resources. Both environmental and gender issues are given emphasis in the selection of projects.

54. Beyond the frame of direct support to SADCC, the southern parts of Africa receive a major proportion of Norwegian bilateral development assistance. In 1989 the total level of development assistance to SADCC member countries amounted to NKr 1,352 million, out of which approximately 15 per cent was assistance to SADCC and its Programme of Action.

Spain

55. Spain has been participating in the annual consultative conferences of SADCC and cooperation in this context has focused up to now on projects in Angola and in Mozambique, concerning the Lobito and Beira railway corridors.

56. At the conference held at Luanda in January 1989, Spain pledged to finance the following SADCC projects for the Lobito corridor:

Rehabilitation of the energy and lighting system of the port of Lobito. $US 2.5 million.

Study for the human resources development plan. $US 0.5 million;

Study for the rolling stock operating plan. $US 0.2 million;

Technical assistance for railway training. $US 1.5 million.

This pledge was recorded in the minutes of the 1st meeting of the Hispano-Angolan Mixed Commission, held on 11 July 1989.

57. In order to carry out the relevant implementation plans, Spanish technical personnel have been sent to Angola from SERCOBE-Montreal for Project P-ME-1 and from RENFE for the three other projects. RENFE began implementing projects R-M-1 and R-OP-1 in December 1990. Likewise, with respect to the Beira corridor projects, Spain has been financing project TA-R-1 (a) concerning technical assistance to the railways division of the Empresa Nacional de Puertos y Ferrocarril de Mozambique during the three-year period 1989-1991; under this project, 11 Spanish consultants are providing advice in respect of railway operations, maintenance of rolling stock, traffic and signals. Spanish funding for this project amounts to Ptas 355 million, broken down as follows:

	(Spanish pesetas)
1989	120 million
1990	175 million
1991	60 million

58. On 8 October 1990, the Director of the Beira Corridor Office requested that, when the project comes to an end in 1991, it be renewed for another three years. In that connection, a Hispano-Canadian-Portuguese consortium has been established to provide technical assistance with 24 consultants for the period 1991-1994 at a total estimated cost of 9 million ECUs; negotiations concerning the financing of this project by the International Development Association and the World Bank are well advanced.

B. Action taken by the United Nations system

Economic Commission for Africa

59. Since the preparation of the last report on the subject, the secretariat has carried out a number of activities in the domain of food and agricultural development. Some of these have had a regional dimension while the others have embraced the eastern and southern African subregion, which comprises all the Lusaka-based MULPOC countries, including the nine SADCC member States. Although none of these activities has been specifically targeted to the SADCC countries, it is believed that these countries have benefited from the activities directly or indirectly.

60. The activities which have been of direct relevance to the SADCC countries are those encompassing the Lusaka-based MULPOC subregion. Recognizing the need for environmental protection and for ensuring the continued availability of energy, the secretariat carried out an in-depth study on the evaluation, management and exploitation of natural forests. The focus of the study was on investment projects and fuel wood requirements. A report on the study was prepared and submitted to the policy organs of the Lusaka-based MULPOC in March of this year.

61. Another area in which the Secretariat has been engaged actively is that of maize research. In this respect, measures have been taken to monitor the progress in the application of maize research results in the Lusaka-based MULPOC subregion. A report on the findings was completed and submitted to the policy organs of the MULPOC also in March of this year. In addition, a technical publication was prepared on subregional cooperation in the production and distribution of agricultural machineries as well as low-cost farming implements. The publication, which was transmitted to the countries concerned, identified related constraints and proposed appropriate recommendations.

62. On top of this, three studies have been undertaken and the final reports on these were submitted to the policy organs of the Lusaka-based MULPOC in March of this year. The first of these pertained to the improvement of food-marketing institutions. The second dealt with experiences in the reduction of food crop losses through insect pest management based on practical results obtained from a pilot project launched in South Nyanza (Kenya). The third sought to promote food security in the subregion through effective disaster preparedness strategies with a particular accent on the marketing and distribution of foodstuffs and agricultural inputs.

63. Moreover, two seminars have been organized for the subregion. One of these was convened in the third quarter of 1990 and focused on the training aspects of living resources of the sea. The other, which was also convened at about the same time, related to the contribution of food-marketing institutions to food security in the subregion. The reports on both seminars have been despatched to the countries concerned.

64. The ECA Transport, Communications and Tourism Division (TCTD) has established close contacts with SADCC and cooperated with the latter in the preparation of specific projects to be included into the programme of the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1991-2000).

65. There are 15 projects of SADCC in the draft work programme of the Second Decade and the breakdown is as follows:

Road projects	3
Port and maritime transport projects	2
Air transport projects	5
Telecommunications projects	2
Postal services projects	3
Total	15

66. It should be noted that only projects of the utmost importance for the development of the subregion have been accepted for inclusion in the Second Decade programme. The road sector includes a Road Safety Programme project; the ports and maritime sector includes a Maritime Safety Development Programme project; the Aviation Programme has a project on subregional cooperation in that field; the telecommunications has the Regional Earth Connectivity project; and the postal sector has a Development of Postal Terminals project.

67. The five sectors in which SADCC has prepared projects are the most critical for African transport and communications. For example, maritime transport carries more than 90 per cent of African external trade. With regard to intra-African transportation of goods and passengers, a similar share has been taken by road transport. The vitally important communication sector requires due attention, which has been often neglected until recently. The projects of SADCC are aiming at bridging the existing gap.

68. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, as the lead agency for the Second United Nations Transport and Communication Decade in Africa will provide all possible assistance to SADCC in promoting, securing financing for and monitoring these projects.

United Nations Development Programme

69. UNDP has provided regional assistance to SADCC for a total value of $US 13,705,722 during the period 1987-1991, including a cost-sharing contribution of $US 2,758,534 and a NORAD Trust Fund contribution of $US 3,909,091.

70. The assistance was provided under the following projects and subsectors for which details were communicated in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/44/374):

(a) Transit-traffic and support to the transport sector;

(b) Training of personnel in the petroleum industry;

(c) Pre-feasibility studies in the mining sector;

(d) Food security;

(e) Training of middle-level personnel for the control of animal trypanosomiasis;

(f) Project formulation of textbooks and teaching material for teacher training colleges.

71. A new phase of the project on training of middle-level personnel for the control of animal trypanosomiasis is expected to start in July 1991.

72. In addition to the above projects, a project on hydrological assessment in sub-Saharan Africa has produced a comprehensive review of hydrological resources in the SADCC member countries.

73. SADCC member countries also benefit from the assistance provided by UNDP to the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) and from a number of regional projects supporting the role of the enterprise sector (public and private) such as:

(a) Foreign investment advisory services (FLAS);

(b) African management and training services (AMTS);

(c) African Project Development Facility (APDF) which has a new sub-office established for southern Africa at Harare.

74. Finally, some of the 10 SADCC countries which are also members of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa States (PTA) are benefiting from UNDP assistance of $US 12,543,516 for the period 1987-1991, of which $US 917,131 constitute cost-sharing contribution. These assistance are provided in the areas of trade and production facilitation, industrial development, aid coordination and resource mobilization.

World Food Programme

75. WFP collaboration with SADCC member countries has continued to grow since the last report, with substantial assistance being provided for development projects and emergencies.

76. The current total commitment for development projects in SADCC countries is $US 182 million, with an annual delivery of over $US 50 million a year. WFP assistance is provided for agricultural development and improvement of food security and for the development of human resources.

77. Since the last report, projects with a total value of $US 40.3 million have been approved for member countries. These include school-based self-reliance activities in Lesotho, a multi-purpose project for the rehabilitation of southern Angola and a self-help urban development project in Zambia. In Malawi, a pilot scheme designed to increase food security for single female-headed households is underway and is expected to be expanded.

78. Continuing its pioneering work in triangular transactions of food commodities, WFP has been able to purchase grain in the region for use in projects and emergencies in recipient countries also within the region. This is a concrete example of the contribution of WFP to the promotion of south-south cooperation and trade. Over the period 1989-1990, some $US 53 million worth of grain was purchased, mostly in Zimbabwe, and delivered to countries within SADCC, as compared with a purchase worth $US 34 million in 1987-1988.

79. While WFP is a major participant in development activities in SADCC countries, substantial resources are also channelled to meet food needs of refugees, displaced people and victims of drought and other natural disasters: over $US 200 million worth of assistance has been provided in food and in cash. The bulk of this assistance has been for feeding programmes for over 1 million Mozambican refugees in Malawi, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and for internally displaced people in Angola and Mozambique. In most of these emergency situations, WFP plays the lead coordinating role for the assessment, mobilization, delivery and distribution of food aid and logistics inputs.

80. Many countries in the region continue to suffer from transport bottlenecks which have been made even more critical by the continuing insecurity. In addition to food commodities, WFP provides assistance to cover part or all of internal transport costs. Non-food inputs are also being provided to meet logistics requirements. WFP is supporting coastal operations in Mozambique through the use of locally available commercial ships and the rehabilitation of locally owned vessels. In Angola, a special programme has been developed to deliver food to the population in central and southern Angola under threat of starvation.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

81. FAO was represented at the SADCC Annual Conferences held in 1990 at Lusaka, and in 1991 at Windhoek.

82. In close consultation with the SADCC Sector Coordinators for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, FAO has assisted in the development and implementation of a programme which at present comprises 10 regional projects, some of which have components in individual SADCC member countries. The funding of the FAO/SADCC activities comes from donors under trust fund arrangements with FAO and from the organization's own resources under the Technical Cooperation Programme. The total donor contribution to the ongoing FAO/SADCC programme exceeds $US 60 million.

83. In the period from mid-1989 to mid-1991, the major events towards strengthened FAO/SADCC cooperation have been:

(a) The approval by DANIDA of continued support for the FAO/SADCC Early Warning system for Food Security for a five-year period from October 1990 at a cost of $US 12.5 million. During this second phase of the project, the aim is

to continue to consolidate the institutional support provided during Phase I to the Regional Early Warning Unit and the National Early Warning Units in the SADCC member States;

(b) The approval by FINNIDA of a project for the strengthening of soils laboratories and training of laboratory technicians in SADCC member countries. The Finnish contribution of $US 6.2 million under trust fund arrangements with FAO will finance activities aimed at upgrading of laboratories for the generation of soils data necessary for the assessment and rational management of the soil resource base in the region;

(c) The approval by the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands of funds for a two-year extension of the FAO/SADCC Regional Training Centre for Middle-level Personnel for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis. Contributions from EEC and UNDP are also expected for this second phase which involves the transfer of project execution to SADCC. The activities of the project provide direct support to the EEC-funded Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme involving Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

(d) The cooperation with the SADCC Energy Sector in the assessment and evaluation of fuel utilization in rural industries in Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Based on the findings, a report has been prepared and an FAO/SADCC project proposal on the subject has been submitted for donor consideration;

(e) The construction of the SADCC Forest Industries Training Centre financed by Italy under trust fund arrangements with FAO is nearing completion and the Centre at Mutare, Zimbabwe, is partially operational. The first intake of students took place in February 1991;

(f) The FAO-executed project Aquaculture for Local Community Development, financed by Sweden, is now fully operational covering all SADCC countries. The use of national consultants is being intensified for activities focusing on some of the themes of major concern to FAO and SADCC, such as gender issues, environment and people's participation.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

84. The thrust of IFAD strategy in the region has aimed at rehabilitating the productive capacity of smallholder farmers and strengthening institutions - specifically participatory structures at the grass-roots level, supporting small-scale private enterprises. For this purpose, IFAD lending has combined the provision of agricultural inputs with support to rural institutions to achieve efficient agricultural research and extension, credit, training and marketing. For the land-locked SADCC countries, additional care has been taken to ensure the timely delivery of inputs.

85. In addition to its assistance to SADCC under its regular programme, IFAD also assists the region through its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African

Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, which became fully operational in May 1986 with a funding target of $US 300 million. The Special Programme, which represents the prompt response of IFAD to the African crisis, is specifically focused on the development of traditional crops, small-scale water control schemes, agro-forestry, soil conservation and backstopping for institutional and policy reforms. The second phase of the Special Programme for the period 1991-1993 is currently underway and new efforts are being made to mobilize $US 300 million. A total of 24 sub-Saharan African countries are covered by the Special Programme, including seven of the nine SADCC members.

86. In 1989, IFAD approved two new loans of $US 32.6 million under both its regular programme and its Special Programme for sub-Saharan African countries to support the Agricultural Credit and Export Promotion project in Zimbabwe and the Smallholder Development for Marginal Areas project in Tanzania. In 1990 no new projects were approved for the SADCC countries. As of the end of 1990, IFAD has financed 18 projects in SADCC countries under both its regular and Special Programme for sub-Saharan African countries at a total project cost of $US 366 million, of which $US 209 million is committed by IFAD. The balance of the funds ($US 162 million) is being provided through co-financing arrangements with other multilateral and bilateral donors as well as the contribution from the recipient Governments. Financial commitment to SADCC member States amounted to 17 per cent of the total commitment of IFAD to the sub-Saharan African countries.

87. Depending on specific country situations, IFAD-assisted projects are variously designed to address the major problem of the delivery systems in input supply and output marketing. In a generic form, delivery systems encompass a host of interrelated measures such as extension services, credit, research, physical inputs, marketing infrastructure and manpower development. The development of delivery systems is of paramount importance in the SADCC region as six of its member countries are land-locked and will have to rely on precarious transport corridors.

88. IFAD has also contributed to the development needs of the region through its Special Programme Missions. The first regional Special Programme Mission of IFAD was directed to the SADCC region. SADCC was selected because it was felt that the region deserves special attention on matters related to family, national and regional food security. It was also felt that women and women-headed households play a significant part in enhancing family food security. Some pest outbreaks such as the cassava mealy bug infestation in the member countries of SADCC are causing serious problems. Moreover, IFAD was among the pioneering financial institutions to have undertaken a comprehensive review of smallholder situations in Angola soon after the country became a member of IFAD. The results of this study are being actively pursued by IFAD for project/programme formulation.

89. SADCC countries have also benefited from the Fund's ongoing Agricultural Management Training Programme for Africa (AMTA). The programme, which is being implemented in collaboration with the World Bank and the African Development Bank, aims at improving the managerial capacities in the

smallholder sector of the African countries. The Programme's main trainees are project managers and senior project staff from agricultural and rural development projects and national trainees.

90. AMTA design has been replicated by national trainees in some of the SADCC member countries with significant multiplier impact, far in excess of the original design.

World Bank

91. Apart from World Bank and active economic and sector work programme in individual SADCC member countries, the World Bank continues to be a major source of support for SADCC as an important regional institution. Accordingly, the Bank support measures include enhanced technical assistance aimed at improving the institutional and human resource capacities of SADCC and wide-ranging studies to identify cost-effective regional investments.

92. In particular, the Bank provides significant technical assistance aimed at strengthening the capacity of the SADCC secretariat to carry out macroeconomic analysis, prepare training programmes for SADCC sectoral units, and help the organization develop a long-term view of its role in a changing geopolitical environment.

93. More generally, the Bank has joined with AfDB, UNDP and bilateral donors to help spearhead a new programme to build African capacities in the key areas of policy analysis and development management. This recently established programme, the Africa Capacity Building Initiative (ACBI), is designed to help develop the kinds of high-quality skills and institutional capacity needed to respond to and manage economic change by strengthening national and regional institutions; enhancing government and private sector capabilities; and supporting graduate and in-service training.

94. In bolstering its support to SADCC member countries, the Bank is conducting several studies to identify cost-effective regional investments. These include a SADCC-sponsored study for planning the long-term integration of power systems in the region. The objective is to achieve long-term security of supply based on interlinking a number of mainly unexploited low-cost regional power sources, notably in Mozambique.

95. A recently completed Bank/SADCC study into the financial strategy of the SADCC transport corridors proposes a range of efficiency measures and optimal route configurations. A review of SADCC regional airlines was completed recently; the Bank expects to help SADCC airlines implement some of the findings, especially in regard to the proposed creation of an aircraft pool.

96. In the areas of agricultural research, the Bank is making efforts to strengthen the links and information flows between regional/international research institutions and national systems, while helping to improve capacity for sustaining expanded programmes. Much of the Bank's support is being channeled through its Special Programme for African Agricultural Research (SPAAR) unit.

97. World Bank regional activities in southern Africa increasingly take into account the prospects for greater political and economic integration of South Africa in the region. The Bank envisages that post-apartheid, post-sanctions South Africa will have an impact on region-wide investment, food security, trade, migrant labour, transportation and energy. Thus, it will be important for the Bank and the SADCC countries to be well positioned to exploit the opportunities for expanded development in the region.

98. In Swaziland, a Bank study will propose ways of ensuring that the country's successful private sector maintains its competitive edge in regional and world markets after sanctions are removed in South Africa. In Lesotho, the Bank's country risk analysis is strongly influenced by developments in South Africa. In Mozambique, sector work in energy and transport is examining the potential for greater integration with South Africa. Trade and labour issues are also likely to become major areas of focus in the near future.

World Intellectual Property Organization

99. During the period under review, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) continued its cooperation with Member States of SADCC in the field of intellectual property.

100. In February 1989, two WIPO officials and a consultant undertook a mission to Gaborone to assist with the preparation of an industrial property law and the computerization of the Botswana Industrial Property Office.

101. In June 1989, a WIPO official and a consultant undertook a mission to Dar es Salaam to identify, with senior government officials, areas of further cooperation.

102. In June 1989, WIPO organized, at Lusaka, a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for government officials from 11 African countries, including Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

103. In June 1990, a WIPO official and a consultant undertook a mission to Dar es Salaam to assist with the preparation of an industrial property law and the modernization of the industrial property office.

104. In August 1990, a WIPO official and two consultants undertook a mission to Blantyre and Lilongwe, to assist with the modernization process of the industrial property administration.

105. In November 1990, WIPO organized, at Harare, a subregional colloquium on the judiciary and the intellectual property system, for African countries. Judges and lawyers from 15 African countries participated, including judges and lawyers from Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

106. During the period under review, WIPO supplied computer hardware to Botswana. A software programme is being developed. This was done in the framework of the computerization of the Botswana Industrial Property Office.

107. During the period under review, the number of WIPO training fellowships granted to government officials from the following countries, are indicated there against:

Botswana	6
Malawi	15
United Republic of Tanzania	13
Zambia	10
Zimbabwe	11

International Labour Organisation

108. As in the preceding year, the ILO Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) continued to render technical advisory services both at the national and the subregional level to SADCC.

109. On the national level, SATEP activities covered Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The activities comprised:

(a) Investigative studies to determine prospects for employment and income generation in the major economic sectors;

(b) Analysis of policies that influence employment and income creation;

(c) Identification and preparation of projects and programmes for donor funding;

(d) Seminars and workshops to disseminate information on research findings and create awareness on specific employment problems;

(e) Capacity building through collaboration with local researchers and institutions.

110. On the subregional level, SADCC recognizes the Southern Africa Labour Commission (SALC) as the subregional organization with the capability and responsibility to deal with issues related to employment promotion and labour matters. SATEP is the technical secretariat of SALC and during 1990 the following activities were carried out on its behalf of SATEP:

(a) An investigative study was carried out to analyze the institutional and financial constraints to the development and employment promotion in the urban informal sector, rural non-farm activities, and small-holder agriculture;

(b) A data bank on labour market information and socio-economic indicators is being set up in the SADCC region;

(c) A seminar was organized to examine the present curricula in higher institutions of learning in the subregion to discuss the possibilities of including courses on labour economics, employment creation in the urban informal sector, rural non-farm activities, and small-holder agriculture;

(d) SATEP participated in the following subregional seminars and workshops:

- SADCC Seminar on the Administration of Education for Development, July 1990 (Maseru);

- ICFTU/SATUCC Research Development and Training Programme for Unions, September 1990 (Harare);

- SATUCC Annual Congress, November 1990 (Arusha);

- SATUCC/COSATU/NACTU Workshop on Trade Union Cooperation in Southern Africa, March 1991 (Harare);

- UNDP/National University of Lesotho Conference on the New Post-Apartheid South Africa and its Neighbours, April 1991 (Maseru);

(e) SATEP was represented at the Lusaka (1990) and Windhoek (1991) meetings of SADCC and the Mbabane (1990) and Arusha (1991) meetings of SALC.